the Pituitary Gland * * * Physiologically Standardized," and (carton only) "Specify Harvey-Pittenger * * * Highest Potency * * * Including * * * Physiologically Standardized * * * Endocrine Substances," were false and misleading in that the article was not solution of pituitary extract; was not a solution of the extract of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland, was not physiologically standardized, was not of the highest potency, and did not include physiologically standardized endocrine substances, in that the article was a preparation materially deficient in potency.

The suprarenals were alleged to be adulterated in that they were sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said formulary in that they yielded less than 0.8 percent of epinephrine, namely, 0.5 percent of epinephrine, equivalent to 5 milligrams in 1 gram of the article; whereas the National Formulary provides that suprarenal shall yield not less than 0.8 percent of natural epinephrine of glandular origin. They were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, (carton and bottle) "Suprarenals Desiccated. One part represents about six parts of fresh glands. Physiologically Standardized so that 1 gm. contains the equivalent of 10 mgm. Epinephrin" and "Uniform * * * preparations are assured by the application of every known chemical and biological method of Standardization," (carton) "Specify Harvey-Pittenger * * * Highest-Potency * * * Including * * * Physiologically Standardized * * * Endocrine Substances," were false and misleading in that the article was not suprarenals desiccated, one part thereof did not represent six parts of fresh glands, it was not physiologically standardized so that 1 gram contained the equivalent of 10 milligrams of epinephrine, it was not standardized by every known chemical and biological method, it was not of the highest potency and did not include physiologically standardized endocrine substances, and in that it was a preparation materially deficient in potency.

On December 18, 1939, a plea of not guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant and a jury having been waived, the case came on for trial before the court. Evidence was introduced on behalf of the Government and of the defendant, at the conclusion of which the court entered a judgment of not guilty.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30977. Misbranding of Sodasal. U. S. v. Harry Enkel (Sodasal Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Sentence of 1 year suspended and defendant placed on probation for 3 years. Fine of $100 also imposed. (F. & D. No. 42732. Sample Nos. 42944–D, 42971–D, 43181–D, 52224–D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On November 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Harry Enkel, trading as the Sodasal Laboratories, Detroit, Mich., alleging shipment by said defendant within the period from on or about January 14 to on or about March 4, 1939, from the State of Michigan into the State of Pennsylvania of quantities of Sodasal which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample taken from one of the shipments showed that it was a reddish liquid consisting largely of sugar and water, containing aminopyrine (approximately 8.8 grains per fluid ounce), salicylates of sodium and potassium (equivalent to approximately 33.5 grains per fluid ounce as sodium salicylate), citrates and bicarbonates of sodium and potassium, together with a suspension of magnesium and calcium salts. Analysis of samples taken from the other shipments showed that they were of substantially the same composition.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements, designs, and devices appearing in its labeling, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as an alkaline treatment (in some shipments as an "anti-acid treatment"); effective as a treatment for rheumatic pains, aching muscles, lumbago, and simple, non-fever grippy discomfort; effective as an anti-rheumatic anodyne, diuretic, anti-acid and alkalizer; effective to give prompt relief from pain, knife-like pain, racking pain and rheumatoid suffering; to flush the kidneys; to expel uric acid, poisonous toxins and other impurities; to double the kidney flow and to fight blood acidity; effective as a treatment of serious ailments which often develop into kidney, blood, and heart trouble; effective in the treatment of stiffness, soreness, swell-

ing or shrinkage in muscles and joints; effective to bring freedom from pain and to relieve torturing pains and agony; and effective as a treatment for advanced (chronic) and recurring cases.

The article was also charged to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as reported in notice of judgment No. 78 published under that act.

On December 4, 1939, a plea of guilty having been entered, the court sentenced the defendant to 1 year's imprisonment and imposed a fine of $100 for violation of both acts. The prison sentence was suspended and the defendant was placed on probation for 3 years.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30978. Misbranding of Prescription A Compound, Anti-Rheumatic Fever Compound, Camfo-Phenol Lotion, Astringent Compound, Alterative Compound, Alkaline Laxative, Cascara Compound Tablets, Aromatic Cascara Sagrada, Medicated Discs, Eye Drops, Tablets Iron Tonic Compound, Liquid Iron Tonic Compound, Pepsin and Acid Compound, Pleasant Laxative Wafers, Quinine Compound Tablets, Anti-Rheumatic Ointment, Antacid Tablets, Astringent Mouth Wash and Gargle. U. S. v. Modern Drugs, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $555. (F. & D. No. 42668. Sample Nos. 16831–D, 16844–D, 16847–D, 16848–D, 16849–D, 16860–D, 16862–D to 16865–D, incl., 16867–D, 16869–D, 16870–D, 16872–D, 16873–D, 16877–D, 16878–D, 16879–D, 16880–D, 16883–D, 16884–D, 17335–D, 17337–D, 17338–D, 34202–D, 34211–D, 34212–D, 34213–D.)

The labeling of these products bore false and fraudulent representations regarding their curative and therapeutic effectiveness. Certain of the products also bore false and misleading representations as stated hereinafter.

On July 22, 1939, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Modern Drugs, Inc., Philippi, W. Va., alleging shipment by said defendant within the period from on or about October 18, 1937, to on or about June 2, 1938, from the State of West Virginia into the States of Maryland and Virginia of quantities of the above-named drug products which were misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of Prescription A Compound showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, including an alkaloid-bearing drug, sodium salicylate, alcohol, sugar, and water. Two of the three shipments of this product were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling regarding its therapeutic and curative effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment in fever temperature and pneumonia. The third shipment of this product was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling regarding its therapeutic and curative effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment in fever temperature and summer flu; effective as a first aid in stopping any emergency fever; effective to break up an emergency fever which otherwise might "run into" pneumonia; effective as a treatment in every emergency fever; effective for the treatment and prevention of acute childhood fevers and measles, acute infectious fevers, scarlet fever, mumps, German measles, chicken-pox, and other acute childhood fevers; effective to promote free sweating and to help patient to "break out" fully; effective for the treatment and prevention of respiratory infections, flu, bronchitis, grippe, pneumonia, laryngitis, croup, bronchopneumonia, lobar pneumonia, pleurisy, influenza, and tonsillitis; effective to abort or "break up" serious conditions that may come from colds; and effective to reduce fever temperature and break up the cold before it becomes serious.

Analysis of the Anti-Rheumatic Fever Compound showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including an alkaloid-bearing drug, small proportions of sodium salicylate, potassium acetate, potassium iodide, alcohol, sugar, and water. It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling of one shipment regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for rheumatic fever, rheumatism, and various forms of rheumatism, such as neuralgia, lumbago, muscular aches and pains, and in that of the other shipment that it was effective in the treatment of rheumatic fever and rheumatism.

Analysis of Camfo-Phenol showed that it consisted essentially of camphor, phenol (31.7 percent by weight in one sample and 35.5 percent by weight in the other), alcohol, and iodine. It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling regarding its therapeutic and curative effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for